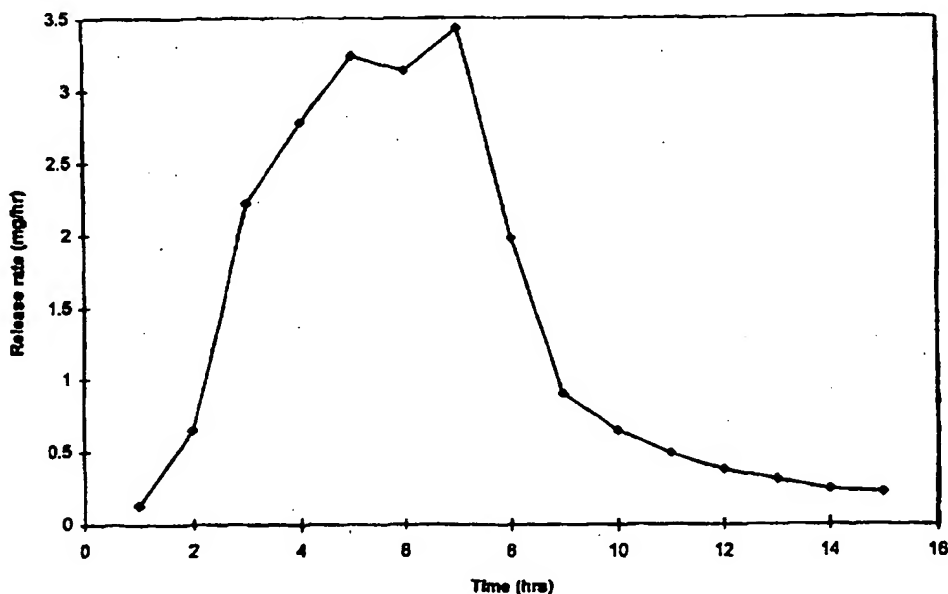




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(54) Title: DOSAGE FORM FOR PROVIDING ASCENDING DOSE OF DRUG



(57) Abstract

A bilayer and trilayer tablet and a dosage form are disclosed for administering a controlled and increasing dose of drug over time. A method is disclosed also for administering an increasing dose of drug over time.

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DOSAGE FORM FOR PROVIDING ASCENDING DOSE OF DRUG

DISCLOSURE OF TECHNICAL FIELD

5 This invention pertains to a dosage form for administering a drug in an ascending dose. The invention concerns further a dosage form comprising a drug in different concentrations for administering in a sustained ascending rate for therapy. The invention relates also to a laminate for use in a dosage form comprising a first lamina and a second lamina with each lamina
10 comprising a first concentration and a second concentration of drug. The invention relates further to a method for achieving a therapeutic effect by administering a dosage form that administers an initial dose followed by a continuously increasing dose of drug over time.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

For a long time, pharmacy and medicine in every society used medicines for pain relief, mood, thought, feeling, behavior, and psychological personality benefits. The medicines used for these therapies are represented by opioids, barbiturates, hypnotics, central nervous system stimulants, psychostimulants, alcohols, cannabinoids and catecholamines. While these medicines or drugs have a benefit, a serious problem, called tolerance, is associated with their use. The development of tolerance to a drug results from adaptive changes within the affected patient, such that the therapeutic response is reduced in the presence of the same concentration of drug. Tolerance to some drugs, for instance, to opioids, is characterized by a shortened duration and decreased intensity of the therapeutic effect. Most of the tolerance seen with many drugs is due to adaptation of cells in the nervous system to the drug's action, as noted in The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics by Goodman and Gilman, 7th Edition, p. 534 (1940).

In the present practice of medicine, one class of these drugs that has become the standard intervention for the management of behavior and personality, including attention deficit disorder, is the central nervous system stimulants. While this invention presents the central nervous system drug in detail, it is understood the invention is generic and it embraces drugs broadly as administered by the dosage form, and the mode and the manner of the invention.

The benefits perceived by physicians, psychologists, social workers and clinicians are dramatic for central nervous system drugs, and this has resulted in the widespread and acceptable use of central nervous system medication to treat attention deficit disorder. In the latest period for collecting data, it was observed that about two percent of the school-aged female population and about six percent of the school-aged male population, for a total of about two million patients, were administered medication for attention deficit disorder.

Prior to this invention, opioids, barbiturates, hypnotics, central nervous system stimulants, psychostimulants, alcohols, cannabinoids and catecholamines were administered by a standard pharmaceutical dosage form. For example, one prior art method for administering a drug consists in using an immediate release tablet containing the drug. This immediate release form delivers the drug by instant dumping of the drug and produces uneven blood levels characterized by peaks and valleys. For an immediate release dosage form containing a drug that has a rapid onset, and a short half-life, this drug may need multiple doses each day and this can result in swings in blood levels as the medication loses its therapeutic effect. This dosage form does not provide the needed therapy over an extended time.

Another prior art dosage form for dispensing a drug is the sustained-release dosage form. The sustained-release dosage form dispenses a drug in a non-ascending profile over time. This dosage form, however, may not provide the required therapy and the appropriate blood pattern. For drugs, such as the central-nervous system acting drugs, that are dispensed from a

sustained-release non-ascending dose, the patient often develops an acute or a chronic tolerance to the drug manifested by a shortened duration and a decrease in the intensity needed for acceptable therapy. The prior art sustained-release dosage form is devoid of means that compensate for its shortcomings inherent therein.

The above presentation teaches that a critical and timely need exists for a novel dosage form for administering a drug that overcomes the shortcomings known to the prior art. This long-felt need exists for a dosage form for (1) administering the drug in a sustained-increasing rate that simultaneously reduces or eliminates the frequency of daily dosing; for (2) administering a drug in a sustained-compensating dose to substantially compensate for acute tolerance to the drug and thereby maintaining a pre-selected clinical response; for (3) administering the drug in an increasing dose to lessen or eliminate chronic tolerance to the drug to provide effective therapy; and for (4) administering the drug in a sustained-ascending profile clinically indicated for both medical and psycho-medical effects.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, in view of the above presentation, it is an immediate object of this invention to provide a novel and unique dosage form that provides an ascending dose of drug over time.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form that delivers a drug in a controlled increasing dose over an extended time to maintain a therapeutic effect.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form for maintaining the therapeutic effect of a drug in a patient that acquires tolerance to the drug, wherein the dosage form delivers to the patient the drug in a controlled increasing dose over time.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form for maintaining the therapeutic effect of a drug in a patient that acquires acute tolerance to the drug, wherein the dosage form delivers to the patient the drug in a controlled increasing dose to provide compensation for the acquired
5 acute tolerance associated with the drug.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form for maintaining the therapeutic effect of a drug in a patient that acquires chronic tolerance to the drug, wherein the dosage form delivers to the patient the drug in a controlled increasing dose to provide compensation for the acquired
10 chronic tolerance associated with the drug.

Another object of the invention is to make available a dosage form for lessening the incidence of acquired tolerance in a patient administered a drug that develops tolerance in the patient, wherein the dosage form is characterized by administering the drug in a sustained and increasing dose
15 over time to produce the intended effect.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form for administering an opioid, barbiturate, hypnotic, central nervous system stimulant, psychostimulant, alcohol, cannabinoid or catecholamine drug that overcomes the shortcomings known to the prior art.

20 Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form comprising means for compensating for tolerance development associated with a drug possessing the ability to produce tolerance in a patient, by the dosage form administering the drug orally in a sustained-ascending dose to substantially lessen the unwanted effects of tolerance.

25 Another object of the invention is to make available a method for lessening the incidence of acquired tolerance in a patient administered a drug that develops tolerance in the patient, wherein the method comprises administering a dosage form that dispenses a drug in a sustained and increasing dose over time to produce the intended effect.

30 Another object of the invention is make available a method for administering a drug in a sustained and increasing dose by administering a

dosage form that delivers the drug in a sustained and increasing dose over time.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form comprising a first layer comprising a first concentration of drug and a second layer
5 comprising a second and higher concentration of drug that are delivered first then second to provide a sustained and ascending delivery of drug.

Another object of the invention is to provide a method for administering a drug in a sustained and increasing dose by administering a dosage form comprising a first concentration of drug and a second higher concentration of
10 drug which dosage form delivers the first followed by the second concentration of drug to give a sustained and ascending delivery of drug.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dosage form that administers a drug in a sustained and ascending pattern over time, which dosage form is characterized by a first drug layer comprising a lower
15 concentration of drug compared to a second drug layer that are delivered consecutively to provide the ascending pattern.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pharmaceutical, oral tablet manufactured as a solid dosage form comprising a first layer containing 10 ng to 300 mg of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a
20 second layer containing 50 ng to 500 mg of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which first and second layers release drug in a serial order for administering a sustained and increasing dose of drug.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pharmaceutical, osmotic tablet manufactured as an osmotic dosage form comprising a first layer
25 containing 10 ng to 300 mg of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a second layer containing 50 ng to 500 mg of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a third layer for displacing the first and second layers in succession from the dosage form, for administering a sustained and increasing dose of drug.

30 Another object of the invention is to provide an osmotic dosage form comprising a first layer comprising a first dose of drug, a second layer

comprising a layer dose of drug than the first layer, a third layer for pushing the first layer then the second layer from the dosage form, and a semipermeable wall with an exit that surrounds the layer for delivering an increasing dose of drug over sixteen hours, or longer.

5 Another object of the invention is to provide a bilayer arrangement comprising a first drug layer comprising a lower concentration of drug compared to a second drug layer.

Another object of the invention is to provide a trilayer comprising a first drug layer comprising a lower concentration of drug layer compared to a
10 second drug layer, and a third layer that provides physical support to the first and second layers for delivery of the first and second layers to an environment of use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a composition of matter comprising: (1) a drug selected from the groups consisting of opioid,
15 barbiturate, hypnotic, central nervous system stimulant, psychostimulant, alcohol, cannabinoid, and catecholamine; (2) a pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophilic polymeric carrier; and (3) a hydrophobic compound that aids in controlling the rate of hydration of the composition.

Another object of the invention is to provide an osmotic dosage form
20 comprising an immediate dose of drug on the exterior of the dosage form, and a prolonged ascending dose in the interior of the dosage form, which two doses operate in combination to provide an ascending dose of drug to negate acquired and developed tolerance.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tablet for oral use
25 comprising a first layer comprising a first concentration of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a second layer comprising a second concentration of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and wherein the tablet comprises a larger dose of drug in the second layer.

These objects, as well as other objects, features and advantages of
30 this invention will become more apparent from the following detailed disclosure of the invention accompanied by the accompanying claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING FIGURES

Figure 1 depicts the ascending release rate for the drug methylphenidate from a dosage form provided by the invention.

5 Figure 2 depicts the ascending release rate for the drug pseudoephedrine from a dosage form provided by the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFICATION

10 In accordance with the practice of this invention, it has now been discovered that the invention can make available a dosage form with an ascending rate of drug delivery over time. The dosage form of this invention comprises a wall that surrounds an internal compartment. The wall of the dosage form is permeable to the passage of fluid present in an environment
15 of use, such as the aqueous-biological fluid of the gastrointestinal tract, and the wall is impermeable to the passage of drug. The wall comprises a semipermeable composition that maintains its physical and chemical integrity during the drug dispensing life of the dosage form. The semipermeable wall comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a cellulose
20 acylate, cellulose diacylate, cellulose triacylate, cellulose acetate, cellulose diacetate and cellulose triacetate. The wall can comprise 65 wt% (weight percent) to 100 wt% of said polymer. The wall can comprise 0 to 35 wt% polyethylene glycol possessing a number average molecular weight of 190 to 20,000, from 0 to 35 wt% of a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose selected from the
25 group consisting of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylbutylcellulose, and hydroxypropylpentylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,000 to 250,000, and 0 to 35 wt% of a hydroxyalkylcellulose including a member selected from the group consisting of hydroxymethylcellulose,
30 hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose and hydroxybutylcellulose of

number average molecular weight 7,500 to 200,000. The total weight of all components comprising the wall is equal to 100 wt%. Wall-forming polymers are known in U.S. Patent Numbers 3,845,770; 3,916,899; 4,036,228; 4,111,202; and 5,178,866.

5 The dosage form comprises at least one exit in the wall that connects the exterior of the dosage form with the interior of the dosage form. The expression "exit" as used herein comprises a passageway, orifice, bore, pore, micropore, hollow fiber, capillary tube, porous overlay, porous insert and the like for dispensing a drug from the dosage form. The exit passageway
10 includes a material that erodes, or is leached from the wall in a fluid environment of use, such as the gastrointestinal tract. Representative materials for forming a passageway, or more than one passageway, include erodible poly(glycolic) acid, erodible poly(lactic acid), erodible poly(orthoester), erodible poly(orthocarbonate), a gelatinous filament,
15 poly(vinyl alcohol), leachable materials including fluid removable pore-forming polysaccharides, salts and oxides. An exit can be formed by leaching compounds such as sorbitol, lactose or glucose. The exit can have any shape such as round, triangular, square or elliptical. The dosage form can be provided with one or more passageways in spaced apart positions on a
20 common surface of the dosage form. Passageways and equipment for forming an exit are disclosed in U.S. Patent Numbers 3,845,770; 3,916,899; 4,063,064; 4,088,864; 4,200,098; 4,285,987; and 5,178,866.

 The dosage form's compartment comprises a first layer comprising a dose of drug and a second layer comprising a larger dose of drug. The first
25 layer and the second layers are delivered in successive order. The first layer is next to the exit to provide for its delivery first, followed by the second layer, from the dosage form to give an ascending profile of delivered drug. The first layer comprises 10 ng (nanograms) to 250 mg (milligrams) of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; and the second layer comprises 50 ng to
30 500 mg of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The administration of the first dose followed by the second dose provides a

controlled-increasing dose that simultaneously reduces or eliminates the frequency of daily dosing and compensates for tolerance to the drug. The first layer delivers its dose over a period of 30 minutes to 5 hours and the second layer delivers its dose over 1.5 hours to 9 hours.

5 The first layer provided by the invention comprises: (a) a dose of 10 ng to 250 mg of drug; (b) 5 mg to 250 mg of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier comprising hydrophilic polymer comprising a poly(alkylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 40,000 to 1,000,000, with a 5% aqueous solution exhibiting a viscosity at 25°C of 12 to 17,600 cps (centipoise)
10 represented by a member selected from the group consisting of poly(methylene oxide), poly(ethylene oxide), poly(propylene oxide), poly(butylene oxide), copolymer poly(ethylene oxide)-(polypropylene oxide), and a blend of two different poly(alkylene oxides) such as poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 100,000 and a blend of two
15 different pharmaceutically acceptable carriers comprising (polyethylene oxide) of 200,000 number average molecular weights, and poly(ethylene oxide) of 200,000-(polyethylene oxide) of 300,000 number average molecular weights, which poly(alkylene oxide) polymers are available from Union Carbide Corporation; 0 mg to 100 mg of a hydrophilic pharmaceutically
20 acceptable carboxyvinylpolymer known also as carboxypolyalkylene polymers possessing a number average molecular weight of 7,500 to 3,000,000, including a carboxyvinylpolymer of number average molecular weight 450,000, a carboxyvinylpolymer of number average molecular weight 750,000, a carboxyvinylpolymer of number average molecular weight
25 1,250,000 and a carboxyvinylpolymer of number average molecular weight 3,000,000, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Numbers 2,798,053, 2,909,462 and 3,825,068 and available as Carbopol[®] polymer from the B. F. Goodrich Company; and 0 mg to 250 mg of a pharmaceutically acceptable alkali carboxymethylcellulose wherein the alkali is sodium or potassium
30 represented by sodium carboxymethylcellulose of viscosity average number molecular weight 10,000 to 700,000, available from the Hercules Corporation,

with the expression "pharmaceutically acceptable" meaning nontoxic and acceptable for oral administration to a human patient; (c) a surfactant selected from 0.05 mg to 7.5 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of amphoteric, anionic, cationic, and nonionic surfactants, as
5 represented by sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan tristearate, ethylene glycol fatty acid ester, polyethylene glycol monostearate, sorbitan sesquioleate, glycerol monostearate, sorbitan mono-oleate, propylene glycol monolaurate, sorbitan monostearate, diethylene glycol monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene mannitol dioleate, sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene
10 lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene monostearate, polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate, triethanolamine oleate, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenol, polyethylene alkyl aryl ether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene monostearate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan
15 monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene monostearate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene monostearate, sodium oleate, and sodium lauryl sulfate, which surfactants are known in Pharmaceutical Sciences by Remington, 17th Edition, pp. 1305-1306 (1985); (d) 0.5 mg to 20 mg of a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose binder polymer
20 comprising a member selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylbutylcellulose and hydroxypropylpentylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,000 to 750,000, available from the Dow Chemical Company; and 0.0 mg to 20 mg of a hydroxyalkylcellulose selected from the
25 group consisting of hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxybutylcellulose and hydroxypentylcellulose of number average molecular weight 7,500 to 750,000, available from Aqualon Company; and (e) 0.01 mg to 5 mg of a lubricant such as stearic acid, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, potassium oleate, magnesium
30 laureate or calcium palmitate.

The second layer in contacting arrangement with the first layer comprises 50 ng to 500 mg of drug, and to obtain an ascending release profile of delivered drug, the drug concentration in the second layer is larger than the drug concentration in the first layer. The second layer comprises:

- 5 (a) a dose of 50 ng to 500 mg of drug; (b) 25 mg to 450 mg of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier illustrated by hydrophilic hydrogel polymer such as poly(alkylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 40,000 to 1,000,000 mg; 0 mg to 100 mg of a carboxyvinylpolymer of number average molecular weight 7,500 to 3,000,000; and 0 ng to 250 mg of an alkali
10 carboxymethylcellulose of viscosity average molecular weight 10,000 to 700,000; (c) 0.05 mg to 7.5 mg of a surfactant; (d) 0.5 mg to 20 mg of a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,000 to 750,000, and 0.0 mg to 20 mg of a hydroxyalkylcellulose of number average molecular weight 7,500 to 750,000; and (e) 0.01 mg to 5 mg of a lubricant.
15 The polymers, surfactants, and the lubricants are disclosed with the first layer.

- The dosage form comprises a third layer that displaces or pushes the first and second layers consecutively through the exit port from the dosage form. The second layer comprises: (a) 15 ng to 450 mg of a hydrophilic
20 osmopolymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(alkylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 2,000,000 to 10,000,000, or an alkali carboxymethylcellulose of viscosity average molecular weight 2,000,000 to 10,000,000; (b) 2 mg to 50 mg of an osmagent, also known as osmotically effective solute, osmotically effective compound, and osmotic agent including
25 inorganic and organic compounds represented by an osmagent selected from the group consisting of magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, sodium chloride, lithium chloride, potassium sulfate, sodium sulfate, lithium sulfate, potassium chloride, sodium sulfate, magnesium succinate, tartaric acid, carbohydrate, raffinose, sucrose, glucose, and lactose; (c) 0.01 mg to 10.0
30 mg of a surfactant including amphoteric, anionic, cationic and nonionic surfactants as presented under the first layer; (d) 0 mg to 20 mg of a

carboxyvinylpolymer of number average molecular weight 7,500 to 10,000,000 as presented under the first layer; (e) 0.1 mg to 30 mg of a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200 to 750,000, including the hydroxypropylalkylcellulose polymer presented under
5 the first layer; (f) 0.0 mg to 5 mg of a colorant compound to identify the dosage form, such as red ferric oxide; and (g) 0.0. mg to 5 mg of a lubricant, including the lubricants presented under the first layer.

The drug present in the first and second layer comprises opioids, barbiturates, hypnotics, central nervous system acting drugs,
10 psychostimulants, alcohols, cannabinoids and catecholamines. Examples of drug are the central nervous system acting drugs useful for the management of attention deficit disorder, including catecholamines and drugs that can mimic their action. The drugs useful for this therapy comprise a member selected from the group consisting of amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, racemic methylphenidate,
15 theomethylphenidate, ethylphenidate, phenylisopropylamine and pemoline. The drugs include also their pharmaceutically acceptable salts such as a member selected from the group consisting of hydrochloride, sulfate, phosphate, acetate, hydrobromide, pamoate and maleate.

20 The invention comprises further a coat on the external surface of the dosage form. The coat is an external overcoat carried by the dosage form. The external overcoat on the wall of the dosage form comprises a dose of drug, and the overcoat cooperates with the interior compartment comprising a dose of drug that delivers the drug to provide an unexpected ascending drug
25 delivery profile. The overcoat provides an initial dose of drug followed by a larger dose of drug from the interior of the dosage form to give an ascending drug delivery profile. The overcoat comprises 100 ng to 100 mg of a drug that is delivered in up to 2 hours followed by the larger dose from the dosage form. The overcoat comprises a drug selected from the group consisting of
30 opioids, barbiturates, hypnotics, psychostimulants, central nervous system acting drugs and catecholamines. Representative of individual drugs present

in the overcoat comprise a drug selected from the group consisting of amphetamine, dextro-amphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, racemic methylphenidate, ethylphenidate, alkylphenidate, phenylisopropylamine, and pemoline. These drugs include also their
5 pharmaceutically acceptable salts such as a member selected from the group consisting of hydrochloride, sulfate, phosphate, acetate, hydrobromide, pamoate and maleate. Representative of a drug embodiment present in the overcoat is alkylphenidate comprising 10 ng to 20 mg of methylphenidate.

The overcoat comprises the drug blended with a pharmaceutically
10 acceptable carrier consisting of an aqueous-releasing carrier, alkylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyalkylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxybutylcellulose, hydroxypropylalkylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylethylcellulose,
15 hydroxypropylbutylcellulose, methyl dextrose, acacia guar gum, pregelatinized starch, propylene glycol alginate and cyclodextrin. The overcoat comprises 0 to 5 wt%, in one operative embodiment 0.01 to 5 wt% of polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and acetylated triglyceride. The overcoat provides needed drug therapy, for
20 example methylphenidate, as the overcoat dissolves or undergoes dissolution in the presence of fluid present in the gastrointestinal tract of a patient. Thus, the overcoat provides drug therapy on oral administration into the patient's drug receiving environment, the gastrointestinal tract.

The wall of the dosage form in one manufacture is formed by an air
25 suspension procedure. This procedure consists of suspending and tumbling the compressed trilaminate in a current of air and wall-forming composition until a wall is applied forming an internal compartment containing the trilayer core. The air-suspension procedure is well-suited for independently forming the wall. The air suspension procedure is described in U.S. Patent Numbers
30 2,799,241 and 5,082,668. The wall can be formed in an air suspension coater using cosolvents like methylenedichloride-methanol, 80:20 (wt:wt), or

acetone-water cosolvent 85:15, 90:10 or 95:5, (wt:wt) using 2.5 to 5% solids. Other wall forming techniques can be used, such as a pan coating system, or a wall forming composition deposit by successive spraying of the composition accompanied by tumbling in a rotating pan. A pan coater is used to produce
5 thicker walls. A large volume of solvent such as methanol, can be used in a cosolvent system to produce a thinner wall. Finally, the wall coated compartment is dried in an oven at 30°C to 50°C for up to a week, or in a humidity controlled oven at 50 RH (relative humidity) and 50°C for 18 hours to 3 days.

10 The first and second layers of the invention are made by standard manufacturing techniques. For example, in one manufacture the drug and other ingredients are blended and pressed into a solid layer. The drug and the ingredients can be blended with a solvent and mixed into a semisolid or solid formed by conventional methods such as ball-milling, calendering,
15 stirring or roller milling and then pressed into a pre-selected shape. The layer possesses dimensions that correspond to the internal dimensions of the area the layer occupies in the dosage form, and it also possesses dimensions corresponding to the second and third layer for forming a contacting arrangement therewith. The dispensing or push layer comprising the
20 osmopolymer is placed in contact with the second drug layer. The displacement layer is manufactured using the techniques for providing the first and second drug layers. The layering of the first drug layer, the second drug layer, and the displacement layer can be fabricated by conventional press-layering techniques. The three-layered compartment-forming core is
25 surrounded and coated with an outer semipermeable wall. An exit is laser drilled through the wall to contact the first drug layer, with the dosage form optically oriented automatically by the laser equipment for forming the exit passageway.

In another manufacture, the dosage form is manufactured by the wet
30 granulation technique. In the wet granulation technique, for example, the drug and the ingredients comprising a drug layer are blended using an

organic solvent, such as isopropyl alcohol-methylene dichloride 80:20 (v:v) (volume:volume) or methanol-methylene dichloride, as the granulation fluid. Other granulating fluid such as denatured alcohol 100% can be used for this purpose. The ingredients forming the drug layer are individually passed
5 through a screen and then thoroughly blended in a mixer. Next, other ingredients comprising the drug layer are dissolved in a portion of the granulation fluid, such as the cosolvent described above. Then, the latter prepared wet blend is slowly added to the drug blend with continual mixing in the blender. The granulating fluid is added until a wet blend is produced,
10 which wet mass then is forced through a screen onto oven trays. The blend is dried for 18 to 24 hours at 30°C to 50°C. The dry granules are sized then with a screen. Next, a lubricant is passed through a screen and added to the dry screen granule blend. The granulation is put into milling jars and mixed on a jar mill for 1 to 15 minutes. The other drug layer and the displacement
15 layers are made by the same wet granulation techniques. The compositions are pressed into their individual layers in a layer press.

Another manufacturing process that can be used for providing the compartment-forming composition layers comprises blending the powdered ingredients for each layer independently in a fluid bed granulator. After the
20 powdered ingredients are dry blended in the granulator, a granulating fluid, for example, poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone) in water, or poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone) in denatured alcohol, or poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone) in 95:5 ethyl alcohol/water, or poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone) in blends of ethanol and water, is sprayed onto the powders. Optionally, the ingredients can be dissolved or suspended in the
25 granulating fluid. The coated powders are then dried in a granulator. This process granulates all the ingredients present therein while adding the granulating fluid. After the granules are dried, a lubricant such as stearic acid or magnesium stearate is added to the granulator. The granules for each separate layer are then pressed in the manner described above.

30 The dosage form of the invention is manufactured in another manufacture by mixing a known dose of drug with compositional layer-forming

ingredients and then pressing the composition into a solid layer possessing dimensions corresponding to the internal dimensions of the compartment. A contacting additional layer containing an increased dose of drug is manufactured in a like manner. In another manufacture a first and second
5 layers are independently manufactured by mixing for each layer, the drug, other drug composition forming ingredients, and a solvent, to form a semisolid or solid by conventional laboratory methods such as ball milling, calendering, stirring or roll milling, and then each composition is pressed into a layer. Next, the first and different second layers are placed next to a layer
10 of a displacement composition comprising an osmopolymer and an optional osmagent. Then, the three layered core is surrounded with a semipermeable wall. The layering of the first layer, the second, middle layer and the third layer can be accomplished by conventional layer tablet press techniques. The wall can be applied by molding, spraying, or dipping the pressed-shape
15 trilayered-core into wall forming materials. Another technique that can be used for applying the wall is the air suspension coating procedure. This procedure consists in suspending and tumbling the three layered laminate in a current of air until the wall forming composition surrounds the trilayer. The air suspension procedure is described in U.S. Patent Number 2,799,241; *J.*
20 *Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, Vol. 48, pp. 451-459 (1979); and *ibid.*, Vol. 49, pp. 83-84 (1960). Other manufacture procedures are described in Modern Plastic Encyclopedia, Vol. 46, pp. 62-70 (1969); and in Pharmaceutical Sciences by Remington, 14th edition, pp. 1626-1979 (1970), published by Mack Publishing Co., Easton PA.

25 Exemplary solvents suitable for manufacturing the wall, the first layer, and the second layer include inert inorganic and organic solvents. The solvents broadly include members selected from the group consisting of aqueous solvents, alcohols, ketones, esters, ethers, aliphatic hydrocarbons, halogenated solvents, cycloaliphatics, aromatics, heterocyclic solvents and
30 mixtures thereof. Typical solvents include acetone, diacetone alcohol, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, methyl acetate, ethyl

acetate, isopropyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, n-hexane, n-heptane ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl acetate, methylene dichloride, ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, nitroethane,
5 nitropropane, tetrachloroethane, ethyl ether, isopropyl ether, cyclohexane, cyclo-octane, benzene, toluene, naphtha, tetrahydrofuran, diglyme, aqueous and nonaqueous mixtures thereof, such as acetone and water, acetone and methanol, acetone and ethyl alcohol, methylene dichloride and methanol, ethylene dichloride and methanol, and methylene dichloride and ethanol.
10 The solvents are disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 5,030,456.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAMPLES

The following examples are illustrative of the present invention and the
15 examples should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention in any way, as these examples and other equivalents thereof will become apparent to those versed in the art in the light of the present disclosure and the accompanying claims.

EXAMPLE 1

20 A dosage form, designed and adapted to deliver a drug in an ascending release rate profile is manufactured according to this example.

First, a first layer forming composition comprising a dose of drug is
25 manufactured as follows. 157.8 g of poly(ethylene oxide) having a number average molecular weight of 200,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen, U.S. sieve, and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 31.2 g of the drug methylphenidate hydrochloride is added to the mixer.
Then, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular
30 weight 9,200 is passed through a 40 mesh sieve and added to the mixer

comprising the methylphenidate hydrochloride and the poly(ethylene oxide). Then, 0.5 g of FD&C Blue Dye No. 1, for color identification, is added to the bowl of the mixer. The ingredients are blended in the mixer for 10 minutes to produce a homogenous composition. Next, about 100 ml of denatured
5 anhydrous ethanol is added gradually to the mixer with continual mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes to change the consistency of the dry ingredients to wet granules. The wet granulation is passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Then, 0.5 g of magnesium stearate is passed through a 40 mesh
10 screen, added to the homogenous composition and all the ingredients mixed for an additional minute.

Next, a second composition for providing a second layer is prepared as follows. First, 112.6 g of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 200,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed
15 into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 76.4 g of the drug methylphenidate hydrochloride is added to the bowl containing the poly(ethylene oxide). Then, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of weight average molecular weight 9,200 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and added to the bowl containing the poly(ethylene oxide) and the
20 methylphenidate hydrochloride. Then, 0.5 g of FD&C blue dye No. 1, or a different FD&C color dye to provide a color differential between the layers, is added to the mixer. All the ingredients are blended for 10 minutes to produce a homogenous blend. Next, 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes to change
25 the dry powder blend into wet granules. The wet granulation is passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at a room temperature of 72°F (22.2°C) for 16 hours and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 0.5 g of magnesium stearate is passed through a 40 mesh screen, added to the granulation, and all the ingredients mixed for an additional 1 minute.

30 Next, the displacement layer, also characterized as a third layer, is prepared as follows. First, 107 g of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average

molecular weight 7,000,000, 80 g of osmagent sodium chloride, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, and 2 g of red ferric oxide are passed through a 40 mesh screen and then placed into the bowl of a mixer. The ingredients are blended together to form a homogenous blend. Next, 50 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is added to the mixer accompanied by continual mixing for 7 to 10 minutes, to produce wet granules. The wet granules are passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate is passed through a 40 mesh screen, added to the granulation, and all the ingredients mixed for an additional minute.

Next, the first composition and the second composition are pressed together into contacting layers, as follows. First, 33 mg of the first composition is added to a 7/32" (0.55 cm) die cavity and tamped lightly. Next, 24 mg of the second composition is added to the die and tamped lightly to provide the two drug layers. Then, 57 mg of the displacement composition is added to the die and the three layers are compressed together using 1/2 ton of pressure to form a trilayer tablet. The trilayer tablet weighs 114 mg.

Next, the trilayer is surrounded with a semipermeable wall as follows. First, a semipermeable wall forming composition is prepared comprising 95% cellulose having an acetyl content of 39.8% and 5% polyethylene glycol of number average molecular weight 3350, provided by Union Carbide Co., by dissolving the ingredients in a mixture of acetone and water in a 90:10 (wt:wt) ratio, to provide a solid composition at 5%. The trilayer tablets are placed in a pan coater and 15 mg of the semipermeable wall forming composition is sprayed onto the trilayer tablet. Next, a 30 mil (.76 mm) orifice is drilled on the drug side to connect the first layer with the outside of the dosage form. The dosage form tablets are dried at 50°C and 50% relative humidity to remove the residual solvents.

The dosage form comprises 5.2 mg of methylphenidate hydrochloride, 26 mg of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 200,000,

1.65 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 0.083 mg of magnesium stearate, and 0.083 mg of dye in the first drug layer. The dosage form comprises 9.17 mg of methylphenidate hydrochloride, 13.52 mg of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 200,000, 1.2 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 0.06 mg of magnesium stearate, and 0.06 mg of dye in the second drug layer. The third displacement layer comprises 30.5 mg of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 22.8 mg of osmagent sodium chloride, 2.85 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 0.57 mg of ferric oxide, and 0.285 mg of lubricant magnesium stearate. The semipermeable wall comprises 14.25 mg of cellulose acetate of 39.8 acetyl content, and 0.75 mg of polyethylene glycol of number average molecular weight 3350. The dosage form exhibited the following ascending release-rate profile comprising 0.03 mg in 1 hour, 0.4 mg in 2 hours, 1.08 mg in 3 hours, 0.95 mg in 4 hours, 1.06 mg in 5 hours, 1.31 mg in 6 hours, and 1.72 mg in 7 hours as further seen in accompanying Figure 1.

EXAMPLE 2

20

The procedure in Example 1 is followed in this example, with the manufacture as described, but in this example the drug in the first layer and in the second layer are selected from the group of drugs consisting of amphetamine, dextro-amphetamine, methamphetamine, ethylphenidate, phenylisopropylamine and pemoline, with the dose of drug in the second layer larger than the dose of the same drug in the first layer, wherein the dose of drug in the first layer comprising 10 ng to 300 mg of drug and the dose of drug in the second layer comprising 50 mg to 500 mg of drug.

EXAMPLE 3

A dosage form designed and adapted to deliver pseudoephedrine hydrochloride in an ascending release-rate profile over time is prepared
5 according to this example.

A first drug layer forming composition is prepared by passing 139 g of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 300,000 through a 40 mesh screen and then placing the screened hydrophilic polymer into the bowl of a mixer. Next, 40 g of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is added to the
10 bowl and the ingredients blended for 5 minutes. Then, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200 and 10 g of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate are screened through a 40 mesh screen and added to the bowl containing the previously added ingredients. Then, all the ingredients are blended together for 10 minutes to yield a homogenous
15 composition. Next, 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is added to the mixer with continuous mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes to change the drug ingredients to a wet granulation. The wet granulation is passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then re-screened through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate is
20 screened through a 40 mesh screen and added to the mixer, and all the ingredients are mixed again for an additional minute.

Next, a second drug layer is prepared by passing 28.8 g of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 300,000 through a 40 mesh screen and then adding the screened hydrophilic polymer to a
25 mixer. Next, 150 g of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is added to the mixer and the ingredients blended for 3 minutes. Then, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 10 g of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, and 0.2 g of red ferric oxide are passed through 40 mesh screen and added to the mixer. Then, all the ingredients
30 are blended for 10 minutes to produce a homogenous composition. Then,

100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is added to the mixer and the mixing continued for 10 minutes to produce a wet granulation. Next, the wet granulation is passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then screened through a 20 mesh screen. Then, 1 g of
5 magnesium stearate is passed through a 40 mesh screen, added to the granulation, and all the ingredients blended an additional minute.

Next, the displacement, or third drug-free layer is prepared as follows. First, 111 g of poly(ethylene oxide) having a number average molecular weight of 7,000,000, 60 g of sodium chloride, 10 g of
10 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose having a number average molecular weight of 9,200, 10 g of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, 6 g of cross-linked acrylic acid polymer of number average molecular weight 3,000,000, and 2 g of red ferric oxide are passed through a 40 mesh screen and added to the mixer. The ingredients are blended until a homogenous blend is formed. Then, 25 ml of
15 denatured anhydrous ethanol is added to the mixer and mixing continued for 10 minutes to provide wet granules. The wet granules are passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate is passed through a 40 mesh screen, added to the granulation, and all the ingredients
20 blended for an additional minute.

Next, the three layers are pressed into a three layered core. First, 22 mg of the first drug composition is added to the die and tamped lightly. Next, 18 mg of the second drug composition is added to the die and the second composition tamped lightly. Then, 40 g of the third displacement drug-free
25 composition is added to the die, and the three layers compressed under 1/2 ton of pressure to form a trilayer tablet.

Next, the trilayer is surrounded with a semipermeable wall. The semipermeable wall comprises 95% cellulose acetate having an acetyl content of 39.8% and 5% poly(ethylene glycol) having a number average
30 molecular weight of 3350. The semipermeable composition is dissolved in a solvent comprising acetone and water (90:10 wt:wt), to provide a solid

concentration of 5%. The trilayer tablets are coated in a standard pan coater and the trilayer tablets are coated with a 12 mg wall. Next, a 30 mil (0.76 mm) orifice is drilled through the wall connecting the first drug layer with the exterior of the dosage form. The tablets are dried for 48 hours at 50°C and
5 50% relative humidity to remove the residual solvents.

The dosage form comprises 4.4 mg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 15.3 mg of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 300,000, 1.1 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 1.1 mg of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, and 0.11 mg
10 of magnesium stearate in the first layer. The second layer comprises 13.5 mg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 2.59 mg of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 300,000, 0.9 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 0.9 mg of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, 0.018 mg of red ferric oxide, and 0.09 mg
15 of magnesium stearate. The third layer comprises 22.2 mg of poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 12 mg of sodium chloride, 2 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 2 mg of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, 1.2 mg of cross-linked acrylic acid polymer, 0.4 mg of red ferric oxide, and 0.2 mg of magnesium
20 stearate. The semipermeable wall comprises 11.4 mg of cellulose acetate having a 39.8% acetyl content and 0.6 mg of polyethylene glycol of average number molecular weight 3350. The dosage form exhibited an ascending release-rate profile comprising 0.13 mg in 1 hour, 0.65 mg in 2 hours, 2.2 mg in 3 hours, 2.78 mg in 4 hours, 3.24 mg in 5 hours, 3.14 mg in 6 hours and
25 3.43 mg in 7 hours. The ascending release rate is seen in Figure 2.

EXAMPLE 4

The dosage form prepared in this example follows the above example.
30 In this example the displacement or third layer and the semipermeable wall

are as prepared previously, accompanied by a new first layer and a new second layer.

The first drug layer is prepared as follows. First, 139 g of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of about 100,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 40 g of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is placed into the bowl containing the polyethylene oxide. Next, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200 and 10 g of polyethylene 40 stearate is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl containing polyethylene oxide and pseudoephedrine hydrochloride. The four ingredients are blended together in the planetary mixer for 10 minutes. Next, 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 mesh screen is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional 1 minute.

The second dry layer is prepared as follows: first, 28.8 g of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of about 200,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 150 g of the drug pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is weighed and placed into the bowl containing the polyethylene oxide. Next, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 10 g of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, and 0.2 g of red ferric oxide are passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl containing polyethylene oxide and pseudoephedrine hydrochloride. The composition is blended together in the planetary mixer for 10 minutes. Next, 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is gradually added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that

the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 mesh screen is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional 1 minute.

The dosage form prepared by this example comprised the following composition: a first drug layer comprising 20.0% pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 69.5% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 100,000, 5% hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 5% polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, and 0.5% magnesium stearate. The dosage form second drug layer comprising 75% pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 14.4% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 200,000, 5% hydroxypropyl methylcellulose of number molecular weight 9,200, 5% polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, 0.1% red ferric oxide, and 0.5% magnesium stearate. The third layer in the dosage form is composed of 55.5% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 30% sodium chloride, 5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, 5% polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, 3% cross linked acrylic acid polymer, 1 % red ferric oxide, and 0.5% magnesium stearate. The semipermeable wall comprises 95% cellulose acetate of acetyl content 39.8% and 5% polyethylene glycol having a number average molecular weight of 3350 applied to the compressed trilayer system, and a 30 mil orifice on the drug first layer as the exit orifice. The final system is capable of delivering 18 mg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride with an ascending release rate over time.

EXAMPLE 5

The dosage form prepared by this example follows the previous examples. In this example the third or displacement layer and the

semipermeable wall are formulated as described previously, accompanied by a new first and new second layer.

The first drug layer is prepared as follows. First, 139 g of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of about 200,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 40 g of the drug pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is weighed and placed into the bowl containing the polyethylene oxide. Next, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200 and 10 g of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate (Myrj 52 S) is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl containing polyethylene oxide and pseudoephedrine hydrochloride. The four ingredients are blended together in the planetary mixer for 10 minutes. Next, 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is gradually added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 mesh screen is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional 1 minute.

The second drug layer is prepared as follows. First, 28.8 g of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of about 300,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 150 g of the drug pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is weighed and placed into the bowl containing the polyethylene oxide. Next, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 10 g of polyoxyethylene 40 stearate (Myrj 52 S) and 0.2 g of red ferric oxide are passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl containing polyethylene oxide and pseudoephedrine hydrochloride. The composition is blended together in the planetary mixer for 10 minutes. Next, 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is gradually added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that

the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 mesh screen is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional 1 minute.

The dosage form prepared by this example comprised the following: a first drug layer comprising 20.0% pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 69.5% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 200,000, 5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 5% polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, and 0.5% magnesium stearate. The second layer comprising 75.0% pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 14.4% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 300,000, 5% hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 5% polyoxyethylene 40 stearate, 0.1% red ferric oxide, and 0.5% magnesium stearate. The third layer in the dosage form is composed of 55.5% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 30% sodium chloride, 5% hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 5% polyoxyethylene 40 stearate (Myrj 52 S), 3% cross linked acrylic acid polymer (Carbomer 934P), 1% red ferric oxide and 0.5% magnesium stearate. 12 mg of a semipermeable wall comprised of 95% cellulose acetate of acetyl content 39.8% and 5% polyethylene glycol having a number average molecular weight of 3350 is coated to the compressed trilayer system and a 30 mil orifice is drilled on the drug layer side as the exit orifice. The final system is capable of delivering 18 mg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride with an ascending release rate.

EXAMPLES 6 & 7

The procedures disclosed above are followed to prepare the following dosage forms: (a) a dosage form wherein the first layer weighs 350 mg and
5 comprises 12 wt% nicardipine, 52.80 wt% sorbitol, and 35.20 wt% poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 200,000, a second 136 mg layer comprising 55 wt% nicardipine, 42 wt% poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 300,000, and 3 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, a
10 third 350 mg displacement layer comprising 68.75 wt% poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 20 wt% sodium chloride, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 1 wt% ferric oxide, 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate, and 5 wt% acrylic acid polymer of number average molecular weight 3,000,000, a
15 semipermeable wall comprising 90 wt% of a cellulose acetate of 39.8% acetyl content, and 10 wt% of polyethylene glycol of number average molecular weight 3350, a 25 mil (0.64 mm) orifice connecting the first layer with the exterior of the dosage form and wherein the dosage form has an ascending dose released over 16 hours; (b) a dosage form wherein the first layer
20 comprises 350 mg consisting of 8.6 wt% nicardipine, 54.8 wt% sorbitol, and 36.80 poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 200,000, a second drug layer weighing 120 mg comprising 45 wt% nicardipine, 50 wt% poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 300,000, and 5 wt% of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight
25 11,200, a third displacement drug-free layer weighing 350 mg comprising 68.75 wt% poly(ethylene oxide) of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 20 wt% sodium chloride, 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate lubricant, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of number average molecular weight 9,200, 1 wt% ferric oxide and 5 wt% acrylic acid polymer of number average
30 molecular weight 3,000,000, a wall weighing 43.50 mg comprising 95 wt%

cellulose acetate of 39.8% acetyl content, and 5 wt% polyethylene glycol of number average molecular weight 3350, a 25 mil (0.64 mm) exit orifice and sustained continuous increasing dose over 16 hours. The dosage forms provided by these examples are characterized by a trilayer consisting of two
5 drug layers and one displacement or push layer wherein the drug concentration of the second layer is larger than the drug concentration of the first layer, and the viscosity of the third layer is greater than the viscosity of the second layer and the viscosity of the second layer is greater than the viscosity of the first layer. Viscosity can be measured by standard techniques
10 as in Pharmaceutical Sciences, by Remington, 17th Ed., pp. 342-345 (1985); and by using standard viscometers such as the Brookfield Viscometer, Model RVF, available from Brookfield Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Stoughton, Mass.

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EXAMPLE 8

An osmotic dosage form designed and shaped to deliver methylphenidate hydrochloride in an ascending release profile is manufactured as follows: 1) Composition of first drug layer: The following
20 procedure is used to manufacture 200 g of the first drug layer composition: 157.8 of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of about 200,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 31.2 g of the drug methylphenidate hydrochloride is weighed and placed into the bowl containing the
25 polyethylene oxide. Next, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC-USP grade 2910 of number average molecular weight 9200) is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl containing polyethylene oxide and methylphenidate hydrochloride. Next, 0.5 g of FD&C Blue Dye #1 is placed into the bowl of the mixer. The four ingredients are blended together in the
30 planetary mixer for 10 minutes. Next, about 100 ml of denatured anhydrous

ethanol is gradually added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 0.5 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 screen mesh is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional minute. 2) Composition of the second layer: The following procedure is used to manufacture 200 g of the second drug layer composition: 112.6 g of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of about 200,000 is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. Next, 76.4 g of the drug methylphenidate hydrochloride is weighed and placed into the bowl containing the polyethylene oxide. Next, 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC-USP grade 2910 of number average molecular weight 9200) is passed through a 40 mesh screen and placed into the bowl containing polyethylene oxide and methylphenidate hydrochloride. Next, 0.5 g of FD&C Blue Dye #1, or any other dye for color differentiation, is placed into the bowl of the mixer. The four ingredients are blended together in the planetary mixer for 10 minutes. Next, about 100 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is gradually added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours, and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 0.5 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 mesh screen is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional minute. 3) Composition of the third layer: The following procedure is used to manufacture 200 g of the third or push layer composition: 107 g of polyethylene oxide having a number average molecular weight of 7,000,000, 80 g of sodium chloride (40%), 10 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (USP grade 2910 of number average molecular weight 9200) and 2 g of red ferric oxide are passed through a 40

mesh screen and then placed into the bowl of a conventional planetary mixer. The powder mixture is then blended together until a homogeneous blend is formed. Next, about 50 ml of denatured anhydrous ethanol is gradually added to the mixer with continued mixing over a period of 5 to 10 minutes such that the consistency of the dry powder changes to that of granules. The wet granulation is then passed through a 20 mesh screen, dried at room temperature for 16 hours and then passed through a 20 mesh screen. Next, 1 g of magnesium stearate which has been passed through a 40 mesh is added to the granulation and all the ingredients are mixed for an additional 1 minute.

A layer press is used to compress the two layers together to form a tablet dosage form. First, 33 mg of layer 1 is added to the 7/32" (0.55 cm) die cavity and lightly tamped. Next, 24 mg of layer 2 is weighed and placed into the die cavity and lightly tamped. Next, 57 mg of layer 3 is added to the die cavity and the three layers are compressed together using about 1/2 ton of pressure to form a trilayer tablet.

The semipermeable membrane composition that provides the wall of the dosage form is composed of 95% cellulose acetate (having an acetyl content of 39.8%) and 5% polyethylene glycol having a number average molecular weight of 3350. The semipermeable membrane composition is dissolved in a mixture of acetone and water (the solvents are mixed together in a ratio of 90:10 wt:wt), such that the solids composition of the solution is 5%. The trilayer tablets are placed in a pan coater and about 15 mg of the semipermeable membrane composition is sprayed onto the trilayer tablets. Next, a 30 mil (0.76 mm) orifice is drilled on the drug layer side of the tablet using a mechanical drill. Next, the tablets are dried for 48 hours at 50°C and 50% relative humidity to remove the residual solvents. Next, an application of drug containing overcoat and a taste masking coat is overcoated onto the exterior surface of the wall. The drug containing overcoat is composed of 60% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of average molecular weight 9,200 and 40% methylphenidate hydrochloride. The hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is

added to water and mixed until a uniform solution results. Then, the methylphenidate hydrochloride is added to this solution and mixed such that a clear solution results. The final solution has a solids composition of 10%. The membrane coated systems are placed in a coater and 10 mg of the drug overcoat solution is sprayed on to the bilayer tablets. Next, the tablets are dried in the coating pan at 40°C for 10-15 minutes. For the taste masking coat, a suspension of Opadry® (a commercially obtained product from Colorcon, which is a film forming concentrate composed of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, titanium dioxide, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80 and a dye for product identification) is prepared in water such that the solid content is 10%. The systems coated with the drug containing overcoat are placed into the coater and the 9 mg of taste masking solution is sprayed onto the systems. Next, the systems are dried in the coating pan at 40°C for 10-15 minutes.

A methylphenidate dosage form as described in this example, contains 33 mg of drug containing drug layer 1 which is composed of 15.6% methylphenidate hydrochloride, 78.9% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 200,000, 5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (USP-2910 of number average molecular weight 9200), 0.25% magnesium stearate and 0.25% FD&C Blue Dye #1. The dosage form also contains 24 mg of drug layer 2 composed of 38.2% methylphenidate hydrochloride, 56.32% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 200,000, 5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (USP-2910 of number average molecular weight 9200), 0.25% magnesium stearate, and 0.25% FD&C blue dye #1 or any other dye. The third layer in the dosage form is composed of 53.5% polyethylene oxide of number average molecular weight 7,000,000, 40% sodium chloride, 5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, 1% red ferric oxide, and 0.5% magnesium stearate. 15 mg of a semipermeable laminate composed of 95% cellulose acetate of acetyl content 39.8% and 5% polyethylene glycol having a number average molecular weight of 3350 is applied to the compressed trilayer system and a 30 mil orifice is drilled on the drug layer

side as the exit orifice. 10 mg of a drug overcoat composed of 6 mg hydroxypropylcellulose and 4 mg methylphenidate hydrochloride is applied to the membrane coated system. 9 mg of a final taste masking coat composed of 100% Opadry® is applied. The final system is capable of delivering 18 mg of methylphenidate hydrochloride where 4 mg are released immediately from the overcoat and 14 mg is released with an ascending release rate from the interior of the dosage form.

DISCLOSURE OF METHOD OF USING THE INVENTION

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The invention pertains further to a method for delivering an ascending dose over time, to a warm-blooded animal in need of therapy. The method comprises the steps of: (A) admitting into a patient a dosage form comprising: (1) a wall that surrounds a compartment, the wall comprises a semipermeable composition permeable to the passage of fluid, including aqueous-biological fluid of the gastrointestinal tract, and impermeable to the passage of drug; (2) a trilayer in the compartment comprising a first layer comprising a dose of drug, a second layer comprising a larger dose of drug, and a third layer comprising an osmotic formulation for imbibing and absorbing fluid, and for pushing the first and second layers from the dosage form, thereby providing an increased dose per unit time over time; and (3) at least one exit in the wall communicating with the first layer; (B) imbibing fluid through the semipermeable wall at a rate determined by the permeability of the semipermeable wall and the osmotic gradient across the semipermeable wall causing the third layer to expand and swell; and (C) deliver the drug from the first layer followed by delivering the drug from the second layer through the exit passageway to provide an ascending increasing dose of drug to the patient.

In summary, it will be appreciated the present invention contributes to the art an unexpected dosage form that possesses the practical utility for

administering a sustained and increasing dose of drug at a dosage metered release rate over time. While the invention has been described and pointed out in detail with reference to operative embodiments thereof, it will be understood to those skilled in the art that various changes, modifications, 5 substitutions and omissions can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. It is intended, therefore, that the invention embrace those equivalents within the scope of the claims.

The claims:

1. A pharmaceutical tablet comprising:
 - (a) a first layer comprising 10 ng to 300 mg dose of a drug and
5 5 mg to 250 mg of a hydrophilic polymer; and,
 - (b) a second layer comprising 50 ng to 500 mg dose of a drug
and 25 mg to 450 mg of a hydrophilic polymer, and wherein the tablet
comprises a larger dose of drug in the second layer.
- 10 2. The tablet according to Claim 1, wherein the tablet comprises a
larger dose of the same drug in the second layer than in the first layer.
3. The tablet according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is selected
from the group consisting of a central nervous system stimulant, a stimulant,
15 a cannabinoid, and a catecholamine drug.
4. The tablet according to Claim 1, wherein the drug in the first
layer and in the second layer comprises a member selected from the group
consisting of amphetamine dextro-amphetamine, methamphetamine,
20 methylphenidate, racemic methylphenidate, theomethylphenidate,
ethylphenidate, phenylisopropylamine, and pemoline.
5. The tablet according to Claim 1, wherein the tablet delivers an
increasing dose of drug by delivering drug from the first layer followed by
25 delivering an increased dose from the second layer.
6. A pharmaceutical tablet for delivering an increasing dose of
drug to an environment of use, comprising:
 - (a) a first layer comprising 10 ng to 300 mg of a dose of drug
30 and 5 mg to 250 mg of a hydrophilic polymer;

(b) a second layer comprising 50 ng to 500 mg of a dose of drug and 25 ng to 450 mg of a hydrophilic polymer, which second layer comprises a larger dose of drug than the first layer; and,

(c) a third layer comprising 15 ng to 450 mg of a hydrophilic polymer, which third layer provides support for the first and second layer to
5 deliver the drug consecutively for delivering an increasing dose of drug to the environment of use.

7. The tablet according to Claim 6, wherein the first and second
10 layers comprise the same drug.

8. The tablet according to Claim 6, wherein the first and second layers comprise the same drug and the third layer is free of drug.

15 9. The tablet according to Claim 6, wherein the first and second layers comprise the same drug selected from the group consisting of amphetamine, dextra-amphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, racemic methylphenidate, theo-methylphenidate, ethylphenidate, phenylisopropylamine and pemoline.

20 10. The tablet according to Claim 6, wherein the first and second layers comprise a poly(alkylene oxide) of 40,000 to 1,000,000 average molecular weight and the third layer comprises a poly(alkylene oxide) of 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 average molecular weight.

25 11. The tablet according to Claim 6, wherein the first and second layers comprise a poly(alkylene oxide) of 40,000 to 1,000,000 average molecular weight, the third layer comprises a poly(alkylene oxide) of 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 average molecular weight and the first and second
30 layers comprise a hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,000 to 750,000 average molecular weight.

12. A dosage form comprising:
- (a) a first layer comprising 10 ng to 300 mg of a drug;
 - (b) a second layer comprising 50 ng to 500 mg of a drug, which
 - 5 second layer comprises more drug than the first layer;
 - (c) a third layer for displacing the first layer followed by the second layer from the dosage form;
 - (d) a wall that surrounds the three layers; and,
 - (e) a passageway in the wall communicating with the first drug
 - 10 layer for delivering the first drug layer followed by the second drug layer from the dosage form.

13. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the drug in the first and second layers is the same drug selected from the group consisting of
- 15 a central nervous system stimulant, a stimulant, and a catecholamine drug.

14. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the three layers comprise a poly(alkylene oxide).

- 20 15. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the first and second layers comprise a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose.

16. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the first layer comprises a hydroxyalkylcellulose.

25

17. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the second layer comprises a hydroxyalkylcellulose.

18. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the first layer
- 30 comprises a carboxymethylcellulose.

19. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the second layer comprises a carboxymethylcellulose.

5 20. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the third layer comprises a carboxymethylcellulose.

21. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the first layer comprises a carboxyvinylpolymer.

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22. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the second layer comprises a carboxyvinylpolymer.

23. The dosage form according to Claim 12, wherein the third layer
15 comprises a carboxyvinylpolymer

24. A dosage form comprising:

(a) a first layer comprising a dose of 10 ng to 300 mg of methylphenidate;

20 (b) a second layer comprising a dose of 50 ng to 500 mg of methylphenidate, which second layer comprises a larger dose of methylphenidate than the first layer;

(c) a third layer comprising a composition that expands and displaces the first layer followed by the second layer from the dosage form;

25 (d) a wall that surrounds the three layers, which wall is permeable to fluid and impermeable to methylphenidate; and,

(e) a passageway in the wall communicating with the first layer for delivering the first and consecutively the second layers from the dosage form.

25. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein the first layer comprises 1 mg to 250 mg of poly(ethylene oxide).

26. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein the second
5 layer comprises 1 mg to 450 mg of poly(ethylene oxide).

27. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein at least one of the first and second layers comprises 0.05 to 7.5 mg of a surfactant.

10 28. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein at least one of the first and second layers comprise 0.5 mg to 20 mg of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

29. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein at least one of
15 the first and second layers comprises up to 20 mg of hydroxypropylcellulose.

30. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein at least one of the first and second layers comprises up to 100 mg of a carboxyvinylpolymer.

20 31. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein at least one of the first and second layers comprises up to 250 mg of carboxymethylcellulose.

32. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein the third layer
25 comprises a poly(ethylene oxide) of 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 average molecular weight.

33. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein the third layer
30 comprises a carboxymethylcellulose of 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 average molecular weight.

34. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein the third layer comprises a carboxyvinylpolymer of 750,000 to 10,000,000 molecular weight.

35. The dosage form according to Claim 24, wherein the third layer
5 comprises a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose of 9,200 to 750,000 average molecular weight.

36. A tablet for orally administering a drug to a patient in need of the drug, wherein the tablet comprises:

10 (a) a first layer comprising 10 ng to 300 mg dose of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; and

(b) a second layer comprising 50 ng to 500 mg dose of drug and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and wherein the tablet comprises a larger dose of drug in the second layer.

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37. A dosage form tablet for oral administration of methylphenidate to a human, wherein the dosage form tablet comprises:

(a) a first layer comprising 10 ng to 350 mg of methylphenidate;

(b) a second layer comprising 10 ng to 500 mg of
20 methylphenidate;

(c) a third layer comprising 15 ng to 450 mg of a hydrophilic polymer;

(d) a wall comprising a semipermeable composition that surrounds the first, second and third layers;

25 (e) a passageway in the wall communicating with the first layer for delivering the first layer followed by the second layer from the dosage form tablet; and

(f) an overcoat comprising 10 ng to 20 mg of methylphenidate on the exterior surface of the wall.

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38. The use of the dosage form according to claim 37, for the treatment of psychological personality disorders.

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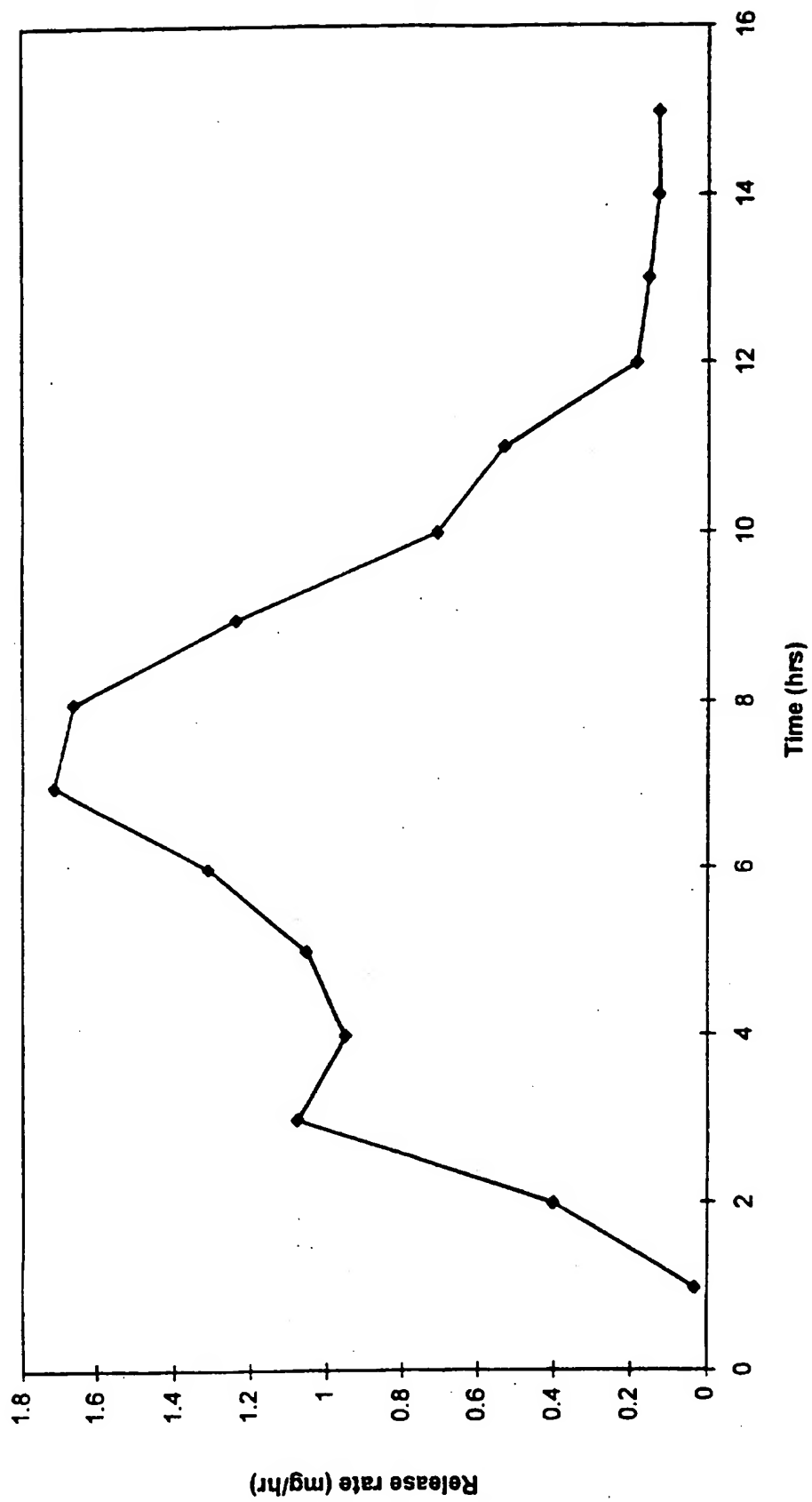


FIG. 1

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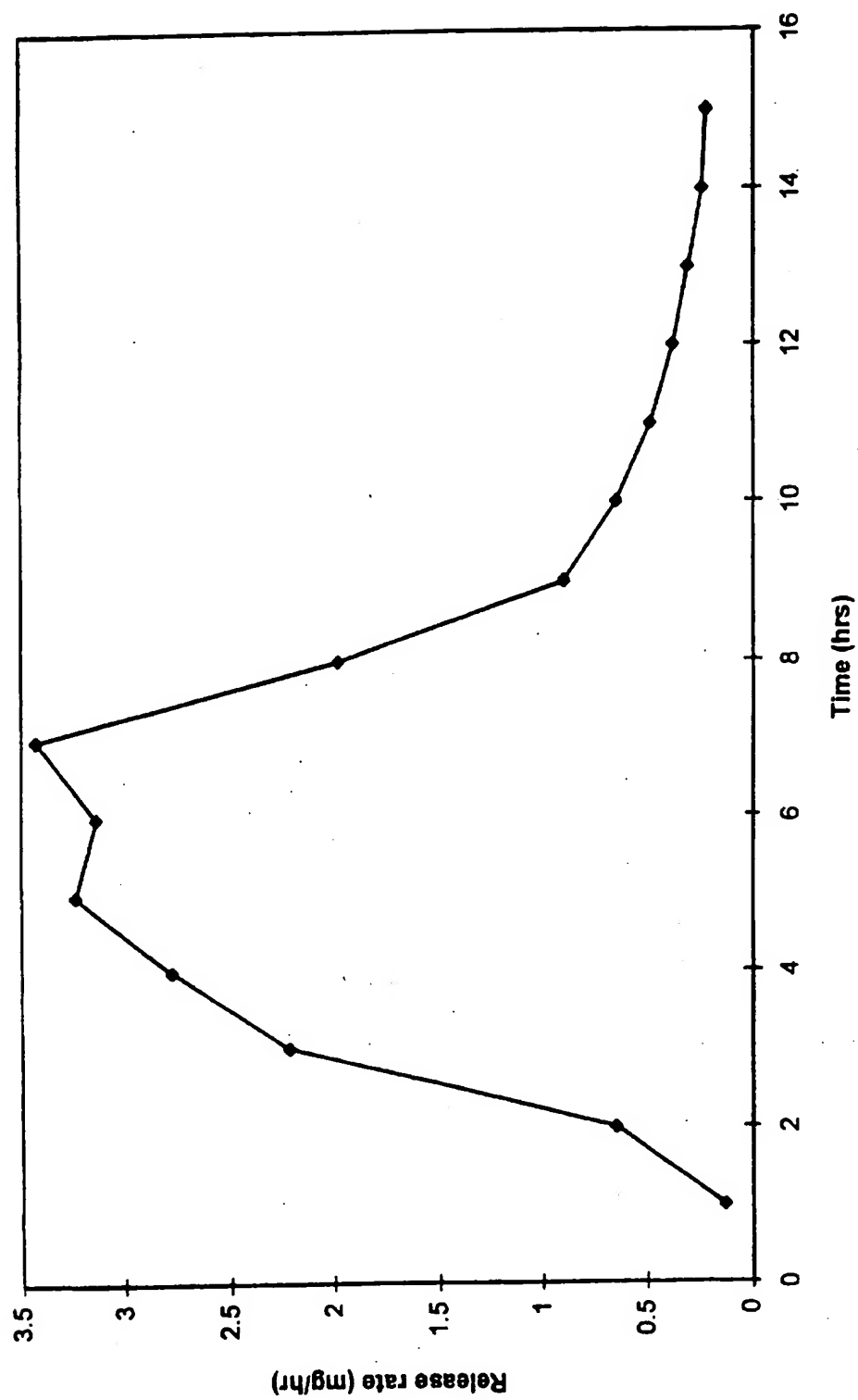


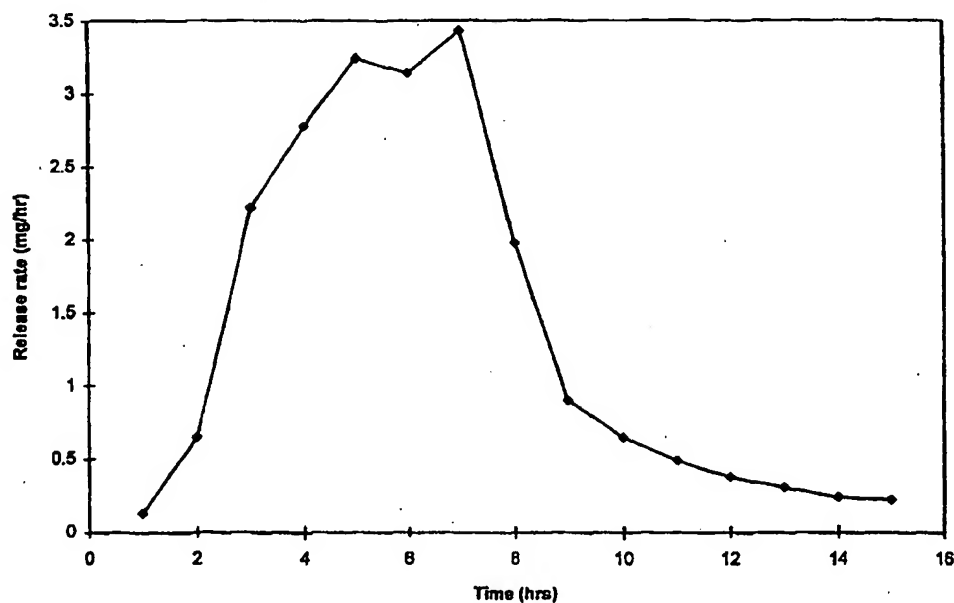
FIG. 2



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(54) Title: DOSAGE FORM FOR PROVIDING ASCENDING DOSE OF DRUG



(57) Abstract

A bilayer and trilayer tablet and a dosage form are disclosed for administering a controlled and increasing dose of drug over time. A method is disclosed also for administering an increasing dose of drug over time.

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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